Docket No.: Westphal.6313

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PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICANT:	Bähren et al.	**GROUP:**	Unknown
SERIAL NO:	09/892,783	**EXAMINER:**	Unknown
FILED:	06/27/2001		
FOR:	GENERATING AN ADDRESS FOR UNITS OF A SECOND NETWORK CONNECTED TO A FIRST NETWORK (As Amended; formerly "METHOD FOR GENERATING A SECOND ADDRESS")		

09892783 062701

FIRST PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Entry of this preliminary amendment is respectfully requested to eliminate multiple dependent claims, and to amend the specification.

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Preliminary to calculation of the filing fee, please amend the above-identified application as follows:

I hereby certify that this Preliminary Amendment (along with any paper referred to as being attached or enclosed) is being deposited with the United States Postal Service on the date shown below with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, D.C. 20231, Attn: Application Division.

Amy M. Flick

Amy M. Flick

10-30-2001

Date

Marked-up copy of the specification

09/893,181

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JC96

GENERATING AN ADDRESS FOR UNITS OF A SECOND NETWORK CONNECTED TO A FIRST NETWORK

~~Description~~

~~A Method for Generating a Second Address~~

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to networks and, in particular to a method for generating a second address to identify devices in a second network that can be linked to a first network~~, the devices in the first network being linked to one another and a first address being assigned to each device for identification in the first network~~.

When establishing communications between two networks the devices or units must be uniquely addressable to insure data integrity is not comprised by inadvertently establishing incorrect connections between communicating devices.~~So that devices linked in a first network can communicate with devices linked in a second network, the devices must be uniquely addressable.~~

Take, for example, a ~~The first network can be e.g. an~~ MOST (media oriented systems transport or media oriented synchronous transfer) network which is commonly implemented in ~~, a~~ multimedia systems installed in ~~, with which motor vehicles of~~ the most modern state-of-the-art ~~are equipped, e.g.~~ vehicles. One conventional approach to a local network in a vehicle is disclosed in German Patent Specification DE 195 03 213 C1. Such motor vehicles can include, for example, passenger cars, trucks, buses and other types of vehicles~~passenger cars, trucks, and buses. MOST is the abbreviation for media oriented systems transport or media oriented synchronous transfer.~~ ~~An~~ MOST network has, for example, ~~e.g.~~ a ring structure ~~and~~ that communicably links several units~~,~~ which serve as data sources, data sinks~~,~~ or transceivers, as needed. Such network devices include, for example, ~~Just to list some examples of devices,~~

~~an MOST network in a motor vehicle can link e.g.~~ a radio receiver, a television receiver, a monitor, a CD player, a CD changer, a DVD player, a DVD changer, a cassette recorder, active loudspeakers, a navigation system, a car telephone, a wireless telephone, and operating and control units, among others.

~~The second network can be e.g. the Internet.~~

What is needed is a technique for ~~It is now the object of the invention to specify a method for~~ addressing devices linked in a first network so as to simplify communication with the devices linked in a second network ~~and nevertheless provides high security against mis-connections in the sense of data protection~~.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Briefly, according to an aspect of the invention, the invention is applied to a first network which can be linked to a second network. The first network includes a plurality of network devices linked with one another and have an associated first address for unique identification in the first network. In this aspect of the invention, a method for generating a second address for each of the network devices is disclosed. The method includes the step of manipulating the first address of each device in accordance with a mathematical formation algorithm to derive the second address, which uniquely identifies each such device in the second network. The mathematical formation algorithm can include, for example, appending a fixed prefix to the first address. Preferably, the prefix is chosen so that the second address is interpreted as a private address in accordance with the definition rfe 1918.

In another aspect of the invention, a first network that can be linked to a second network is disclosed. The first network comprises communicably coupled network devices each having an associated first address that uniquely identifies each device in the first network.

Each device of the first network also has an associated second address that uniquely identifies each such device in the second network to which the first network is linked. The second address can be derived, for example, by manipulating the first address of each device in accordance with a mathematical formation algorithm. In one embodiment, the mathematical formation algorithm comprises appending a fixed prefix to the first address. Preferably, the prefix is chosen so that the second address is interpreted as a private address in accordance with the definition rfe 1918.

In a further aspect of the invention, a multimedia system for implementation in a vehicle is disclosed. The system includes a plurality of multimedia devices communicably coupled through a communication link to form a private MOST network. Each multimedia device has associated therewith a first address that uniquely identifies each device in the MOST network, and a second address that uniquely identifies each device in the public network, wherein the second address is derived based on the first address. In one embodiment, the second address is derived by manipulating the second address in accordance with a mathematical formation algorithm compliant with definition rfe 1918.

These and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent in light of the following detailed description of preferred embodiments thereof, as illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The FIGURE is a block diagram illustration of a local network suitable for implementation in a motor vehicle including an addressing scheme in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention includes a network device addressing technique for use in a first network of communicably coupled network devices that is communicably coupled to a second network. Each network device in the first network has an associated first address for uniquely identifying each such device in the first network. The present invention is directed to generating a second address to uniquely identify the same network devices in the second network. Preferably, the second address of each network device is generated by manipulating the first address associated with that device in accordance with a mathematical formation algorithm.

~~The invention achieves this object with the characteristics specified in Claim 1 in that the second address of a device is generated by linking its first address with a mathematical formation algorithm.~~

~~Each of the devices linked to one another in the first network has an address assigned to it, by means of which the device can be identified in the first network. When the first network communicates with a second network, in which devices likewise are linked to one another, the inventive method assigns to each device of the first network a second address by means of which the devices of the first network can be identified as belonging to the second network. This second address is formed by linking the first address to a mathematical formation algorithm, so as to achieve a unique association between the addresses and the devices.~~

~~It is especially advantageous to choose a fixed prefix for this.~~

The invention will now be described ~~and explained in~~ with reference to an exemplary ~~fashion by means of an~~ embodiment shown in the FIGURE~~the figure~~.

The FIGURE illustrates a schematic diagram of an exemplary network implementing one embodiment of the present invention. A first network 100 is a ring network in which a plurality of (e.g., nine) network devices 101-109 are communicably coupled through a communication channel 111. ~~The figure shows an MOST network with nine devices 1 to 9.~~ The network 100 is linked to a second network 112.

In the exemplary environment illustrated in the FIGURE, the first network 100 is a private network while the second network 112 is a public network. In one particular embodiment, the first network 100 is a MOST network (media oriented systems transport or media oriented synchronous transfer) and the second network 112 is the World Wide Web, or Internet. It should be understood, however, that other networks of any size and configuration could be implemented.

In this embodiment, the network 100 includes a firewall 110 in ~~In~~ addition to ~~these~~ network devices 101~~ to~~ 109. ~~, a so-called firewall F is present in the MOST network M.~~ A firewall is a computer ~~which~~that serves~~,~~ as an interface, connectings a private network such as the network 100 to a~~ in this case the MOST network M and a~~ public network such as Internet 112. ~~In the figure, the public network is the Internet I.~~ Consequently, both the MOST network ~~M~~ 100 and the Internet ~~I~~ 112 have access to the firewall ~~F~~110. These two networks in a sense share the firewall 110.

There are two numbers in each box representing a network device 101-109. A first address 113 is depicted above the second address 114. The ~~A~~ first address 113 ~~10 to 90~~ is ~~now~~ assigned to each of the devices 101~~ to~~ 109~~,~~ such that each device in the MOST network 100 can be uniquely identified by ~~means of~~ this first address 113. For example, the device 101 has a first address 10 that unique identifies the network device 101 in the network 100. Similarly, the device 102 has a first address of 20; device 103, first address 30; device 104, first address

40; device 105, first address 50; device 106, first address 60; device 107, first address 70; device 108, first address 80; and device 109, first address 90.

When the first network 100 communicates with the second network 112, the present invention assigns to each device 101-109 of the first network 100 a second address 114 that uniquely identifies the devices 101-109 of the first network 100 as belonging to the second network 112.

In one embodiment, the second address 114 is formed by linking the first address 113 to a mathematical formation algorithm, so as to achieve a unique association between the addresses 113, 114 and the devices 101-109. In particular, it is advantageous to append a fixed prefix to the first address 113 to derive the second address 114. By linking ~~this~~ the first address 113 to a prefix, a second address 114 for each device 101 ~~to~~ 109 is generated. ~~In the figure~~ For example, ~~these~~ the device 101 has a second address 11 that unique identifies the network device 101 in network 112. This second address 114 can be derived from adding 1 (for the first device 101 in network 100) to the first address 113 of 10. Similarly, device 102 has a second address of 22; device 103, second address 33; device 104, second address 44; device 105, second address 55; device 106, second address 66; device 107, second address 77; device 108, second address 88; and device 109, second address 99. ~~second addresses are designated as 11, 22, 33, 44, 55, 66, 77, 88, and 99.~~ By ~~means of~~ these second addresses 114, the devices 101 ~~to~~ 109~~, which are linked to one another in the first network - the MOST network - are assigned to the second network - the Internet I. By means of these second addresses, the devices linked to one another in the first network can be~~ are uniquely identified ~~by~~ in the second network 112.

It is especially advantageous to choose the prefix for generating the second address in such a way that the second addresses are interpreted as private addresses in accordance with the

definition rfe 1918. This ~~step~~ considerably increases data protection and protection against mis-connections.

While various embodiments of the present invention have been described above, it should be understood that they have been presented by way of example only, and not limitation. For example, it should be understood that the present invention is especially well suited for communication between a MOST network and the Internet, but is in no way limited to this application. The inventive method is suited for networks of any type. Because high security against misconnections and excellent data protection are achieved with minimal complexity, the present invention is especially suited for communication between a private and a public network.

Although the present invention has been shown and described with respect to several preferred embodiments thereof, various changes, omissions and additions to the form and detail thereof, may be made therein, without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

What is claimed is:

~~The inventive method is indeed especially well suited for communication between an MOST network and the Internet, but is in no way limited to this application. The inventive method is suited for networks of any type. Because high security against misconnections and excellent data protection are achieved with only little complexity, the inventive method is especially suited for communication between a private and a public network.~~

~~**List of Reference Symbols**~~

~~I Internet~~

~~M MOST network~~

~~F Firewall~~

~~10 to 90 First address~~

~~11 to 99 Second address~~

10/539,269

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

To avoid misconnections and to increase data protection during communication between network devices ~~(1 to 9), which~~ that are linked with one another in a first network ~~(M)~~ and devices linked with one another in a second network ~~(I)~~, a second address is assigned to each device ~~(1 to 9)~~ in the first network in addition to a first address which identifies the device in the first network ~~(M)~~. This second address is formed by connecting the first address to a mathematical formation algorithm, e.g. a prefix. This second address makes it possible to identify the devices linked with one another in the first network ~~(M)~~ as devices belonging to the second network. It is especially advantageous to choose the prefix in such a way that the second addresses are interpreted as private addresses in accordance with the definition rfe 1918. The inventive method is especially suited for communication between a private network, ~~e.g. an~~ for example, a MOST network ~~(M)~~ installed in a vehicle, and a public network, ~~e.g.~~ for example, the Internet ~~(I)~~.

~~**Figure**~~

Clean Copy of the Specification
Following Entry of this Amendment

PATENT 09/964,948

GENERATING AN ADDRESS FOR UNITS OF A SECOND NETWORK CONNECTED TO A FIRST NETWORK

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to networks and, in particular to a method for generating a second address to identify devices in a second network that can be linked to a first network.

When establishing communications between two networks the devices or units must be uniquely addressable to insure data integrity is not comprised by inadvertently establishing incorrect connections between communicating devices. Take, for example, a MOST (media oriented systems transport or media oriented synchronous transfer) network which is commonly implemented in multimedia systems installed in the most modern state-of-the-art vehicles. One conventional approach to a local network in a vehicle is disclosed in German Patent Specification DE 195 03 213 C1. Such motor vehicles can include, for example, passenger cars, trucks, buses and other types of vehicles. A MOST network has, for example, a ring structure that communicably links several units which serve as data sources, data sinks or transceivers, as needed. Such network devices include, for example, a radio receiver, a television receiver, a monitor, a CD player, a CD changer, a DVD player, a DVD changer, a cassette recorder, active loudspeakers, a navigation system, a car telephone, a wireless telephone, and operating and control units, among others.

What is needed is a technique for addressing devices linked in a first network so as to simplify communication with the devices linked in a second network.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Briefly, according to an aspect of the invention, the invention is applied to a first network which can be linked to a second network. The first network includes a plurality of network devices linked with one another and have an associated first address for unique identification in the first network. In this aspect of the invention, a method for generating a second address for each of the network devices is disclosed. The method includes the step of manipulating the first address of each device in accordance with a mathematical formation algorithm to derive the second address, which uniquely identifies each such device in the second network. The mathematical formation algorithm can include, for example, appending a fixed prefix to the first address. Preferably, the prefix is chosen so that the second address is interpreted as a private address in accordance with the definition rfe 1918.

In another aspect of the invention, a first network that can be linked to a second network is disclosed. The first network comprises communicably coupled network devices each having an associated first address that uniquely identifies each device in the first network. Each device of the first network also has an associated second address that uniquely identifies each such device in the second network to which the first network is linked. The second address can be derived, for example, by manipulating the first address of each device in accordance with a mathematical formation algorithm. In one embodiment, the mathematical formation algorithm comprises appending a fixed prefix to the first address. Preferably, the prefix is chosen so that the second address is interpreted as a private address in accordance with the definition rfe 1918.

In a further aspect of the invention, a multimedia system for implementation in a vehicle is disclosed. The system includes a plurality of multimedia devices communicably coupled

through a communication link to form a private MOST network. Each multimedia device has associated therewith a first address that uniquely identifies each device in the MOST network, and a second address that uniquely identifies each device in the public network, wherein the second address is derived based on the first address. In one embodiment, the second address is derived by manipulating the second address in accordance with a mathematical formation algorithm compliant with definition rfe 1918.

These and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent in light of the following detailed description of preferred embodiments thereof, as illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

Express Mail Label No. EV339925429US

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The FIGURE is a block diagram illustration of a local network suitable for implementation in a motor vehicle including an addressing scheme in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention includes a network device addressing technique for use in a first network of communicably coupled network devices that is communicably coupled to a second network. Each network device in the first network has an associated first address for uniquely identifying each such device in the first network. The present invention is directed to generating a second address to uniquely identify the same network devices in the second network. Preferably, the second address of each network device is generated by manipulating the first address associated with that device in accordance with a mathematical formation algorithm. The invention will now be described with reference to an exemplary embodiment shown in the

FIGURE.

The FIGURE illustrates a schematic diagram of an exemplary network implementing one embodiment of the present invention. A first network 100 is a ring network in which a plurality of (e.g., nine) network devices 101-109 are communicably coupled through a communication channel 111. The network 100 is linked to a second network 112.

In the exemplary environment illustrated in the FIGURE, the first network 100 is a private network while the second network 112 is a public network. In one particular embodiment, the first network 100 is a MOST network (media oriented systems transport or media oriented synchronous transfer) and the second network 112 is the World Wide Web, or Internet. It should be understood, however, that other networks of any size and configuration could be implemented.

In this embodiment, the network 100 includes a firewall 110 in addition to network devices 101-109. A firewall is a computer that serves as an interface, connecting a private network such as the network 100 to a public network such as Internet 112. Consequently, both the MOST network 100 and the Internet 112 have access to the firewall 110. These two networks in a sense share the firewall 110.

There are two numbers in each box representing a network device 101-109. A first address 113 is depicted above the second address 114. The first address 113 is assigned to each of the devices 101-109 such that each device in the MOST network 100 can be uniquely identified by this first address 113. For example, the device 101 has a first address 10 that unique identifies the network device 101 in the network 100. Similarly, the device 102 has a first address of 20; device 103, first address 30; device 104, first address 40; device 105, first address 50; device 106, first address 60; device 107, first address 70; device 108, first address 80; and device 109, first address 90.

When the first network 100 communicates with the second network 112, the present invention assigns to each device 101-109 of the first network 100 a second address 114 that uniquely identifies the devices 101-109 of the first network 100 as belonging to the second network 112.

In one embodiment, the second address 114 is formed by linking the first address 113 to a mathematical formation algorithm, so as to achieve a unique association between the addresses 113, 114 and the devices 101-109. In particular, it is advantageous to append a fixed prefix to the first address 113 to derive the second address 114. By linking the first address 113 to a prefix, a second address 114 for each device 101-109 is generated. For example, the device 101 has a second address 11 that unique identifies the network device 101 in network 112. This second address 114 can be derived from adding 1 (for the first device 101 in network 100) to the first address 113 of 10. Similarly, device 102 has a second address of 22; device 103, second address 33; device 104, second address 44; device 105, second address 55; device 106, second address 66; device 107, second address 77; device 108, second address 88; and device 109, second address 99. By these second addresses 114, the devices 101-109 are uniquely identified in the second network 112.

It is especially advantageous to choose the prefix for generating the second address in such a way that the second addresses are interpreted as private addresses in accordance with the definition rfe 1918. This considerably increases data protection and protection against mis-connections.

While various embodiments of the present invention have been described above, it should be understood that they have been presented by way of example only, and not limitation. For example, it should be understood that the present invention is especially well suited for communication between a MOST network and the Internet, but is in no way limited

to this application. The inventive method is suited for networks of any type. Because high security against misconnections and excellent data protection are achieved with minimal complexity, the present invention is especially suited for communication between a private and a public network.

Although the present invention has been shown and described with respect to several preferred embodiments thereof, various changes, omissions and additions to the form and detail thereof, may be made therein, without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

What is claimed is:

09629884.1

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

To avoid misconnections and to increase data protection during communication between network devices that are linked with one another in a first network and devices linked with one another in a second network, a second address is assigned to each device in the first network in addition to a first address which identifies the device in the first network. This second address is formed by connecting the first address to a mathematical formation algorithm, e.g. a prefix. This second address makes it possible to identify the devices linked with one another in the first network as devices belonging to the second network. It is especially advantageous to choose the prefix in such a way that the second addresses are interpreted as private addresses in accordance with the definition rfe 1918. The inventive method is especially suited for communication between a private network, for example, a MOST network installed in a vehicle, and a public network, for example, the Internet.

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Clean Copy of the Claims

Following Entry of This Amendment

10/564,262

7. In a first network which can be linked to a second network, the first network including a plurality of network devices linked with one another and have an associated first address for unique identification in the first network, a method for generating a second address for each said device comprising:

manipulating the first address of each device in accordance with a mathematical formation algorithm to derive the second address which uniquely identifies each such device in the second network.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein the mathematical formation algorithm comprises appending a fixed prefix to the first address.

9. The method of claim 7, wherein the prefix is chosen so that the second address is interpreted as a private address in accordance with the definition rfe 1918.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein the first network is a private network and the second network is a public network.

11. The method of claim 9, wherein the first network is an MOST network.

12. The method of claim 10, wherein the second network is the Internet.

13. The method of claim 11, wherein the first network includes a firewall as an interface between the first network and the second network.

14. In a first network that can be linked to a second network, the first network comprising communicably coupled network devices each having an associated first address that uniquely identifies each device in the first network,

wherein each device of the first network also has an associated second address that uniquely identifies each such device in the second network to which the first network is linked.

15. The network of claim 14, wherein the second address is derived by manipulating the first address of each device in accordance with a mathematical formation algorithm.

16. The network of claim 14, wherein the mathematical formation algorithm comprises appending a fixed prefix.

17. The network of claim 14, wherein the prefix is chosen so that the second address is interpreted as a private address in accordance with the definition rfe 1918.

18. The network of claim 17, wherein the first network is a private network and the second network is a public network.

19. The network of claim 17, wherein the first network is an MOST network.

20. The network of claim 18, wherein the second network is the Internet.

21. The network of claim 19, wherein the first network includes a firewall as an interface between the first network and the second network.

22. A multimedia system for implementation in a vehicle comprising:

a plurality of multimedia devices communicably coupled through a communication link to form a private MOST network, wherein each of said plurality of multimedia devices has associated therewith a first address that uniquely identifies each said multimedia device in the MOST network, and wherein a each of said plurality of multimedia devices has associated therewith a second address that uniquely identifies each said multimedia device in the public network, wherein the second address is derived based on the first address.

23. The multimedia system of claim 22, further comprising:

a firewall residing on the MOST network for linking the MOST network to a public network.

24. The multimedia system of claim 23, wherein the second address is derived by manipulating the second address in accordance with a mathematical formation algorithm compliant with definition rfe 1918.

25. The multimedia system of claim 23, wherein the public network is the Internet.

REMARKS

Claims 1-6 have been cancelled. Claims 7-25 have been added. Claims 7-25 remain.

The specification has been amended following the translation of the application to English. No new matter has been added.

Examination on the merits is respectfully requested.

If a telephone interview could assist in the prosecution of this application, please call the undersigned attorney.

Respectfully submitted,

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VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE TO CLAIMS

1. (Canceled) A method to generate a second address to identify devices (1 to 9) in a second network (I) which can be linked to a first network (M), the devices (1 to 9) in the first network (1 to 9) being linked with one another and a first address (10 to 90) being assigned to each device (1 to 9) for identification in the first network (M), characterized in that the second address (11 to 99) of a device (1 to 9) is generated by connecting its first address (10 to 90) to a mathematical formation algorithm.

2. (Canceled) The method of Claim 1, characterized in that a fixed prefix is chosen for the mathematical formation algorithm.

3. (Canceled) The method of Claim 2, characterized in that the prefix is chosen so that the second address is interpreted as a private address in accordance with the definition rfe 1918.

4. (Canceled) The method of Claim 3, characterized in that the first network is an MOST network (M).

5. (Canceled) The method of Claim 4, characterized in that the second network is the Internet (I).

6. (Canceled) The method of Claim 5, characterized in that a firewall (F) is present in the MOST network (M) as an interface between the MOST network (M) and the Internet (I).

--7. (New) In a first network which can be linked to a second network, the first network including a plurality of network devices linked with one another and have an associated first address for unique identification in the first network, a method for generating a second address

for each said device comprising:

manipulating the first address of each device in accordance with a mathematical formation algorithm to derive the second address which uniquely identifies each such device in the second network.--

--8. (New) The method of claim 7, wherein the mathematical formation algorithm comprises appending a fixed prefix to the first address.--

--9. (New) The method of claim 7, wherein the prefix is chosen so that the second address is interpreted as a private address in accordance with the definition rfe 1918.--

--10. (New) The method of claim 9, wherein the first network is a private network and the second network is a public network.--

--11. (New) The method of claim 9, wherein the first network is an MOST network.--

--12. (New) The method of claim 10, wherein the second network is the Internet.--

--13. (New) The method of claim 11, wherein the first network includes a firewall as an interface between the first network and the second network.--

--14. (New) In a first network that can be linked to a second network, the first network comprising communicably coupled network devices each having an associated first address that uniquely identifies each device in the first network,

wherein each device of the first network also has an associated second address that uniquely identifies each such device in the second network to which the first network is linked.--

--15. (New) The network of claim 14, wherein the second address is derived by manipulating the first address of each device in accordance with a mathematical formation algorithm.--

--16. (New) The network of claim 14, wherein the mathematical formation algorithm

comprises appending a fixed prefix.--

--17. (New) The network of claim 14, wherein the prefix is chosen so that the second address is interpreted as a private address in accordance with the definition rfe 1918.--

--18. (New) The network of claim 17, wherein the first network is a private network and the second network is a public network.--

--19. (New) The network of claim 17, wherein the first network is an MOST network.--

--20. (New) The network of claim 18, wherein the second network is the Internet.--

--21. (New) The network of claim 19, wherein the first network includes a firewall as an interface between the first network and the second network.--

--22. (New) A multimedia system for implementation in a vehicle comprising:

a plurality of multimedia devices communicably coupled through a communication link to form a private MOST network, wherein each of said plurality of multimedia devices has associated therewith a first address that uniquely identifies each said multimedia device in the MOST network, and wherein a each of said plurality of multimedia devices has associated therewith a second address that uniquely identifies each said multimedia device in the public network, wherein the second address is derived based on the first address.--

--23. (New) The multimedia system of claim 22, further comprising:

a firewall residing on the MOST network for linking the MOST network to a public network.--

--24. (New) The multimedia system of claim 23, wherein the second address is derived by manipulating the second address in accordance with a mathematical formation algorithm compliant with definition rfe 1918.--

--25. (New) The multimedia system of claim 23, wherein the public network is the

Internet.--

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Docket No.: Westphal.6313

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICANT:	Bähren et al.	**GROUP:**	Unknown
SERIAL NO:	09/892,783	**EXAMINER:**	Unknown
FILED:	06/27/2001		
FOR:	GENERATING AN ADDRESS FOR UNITS OF A SECOND NETWORK CONNECTED TO A FIRST NETWORK		

PROPOSED DRAWING AMENDMENT

This proposed drawing amendment is respectfully requested. A redlined copy of Figure 1 is enclosed herewith illustrating the proposed amendments.

If a telephone interview could assist in the prosecution of this application, please call the undersigned attorney.

Respectfully submitted,

Patrick O'Shea

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Extension 121

I hereby certify that this paper (along with any paper referred to as being attached or enclosed) is being deposited with the United States Postal Service on the date shown below with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, D.C. 20231.

Amy M. Flick

Amy M. Flick

10-30-2001

Date

FOSTER 6,826,650

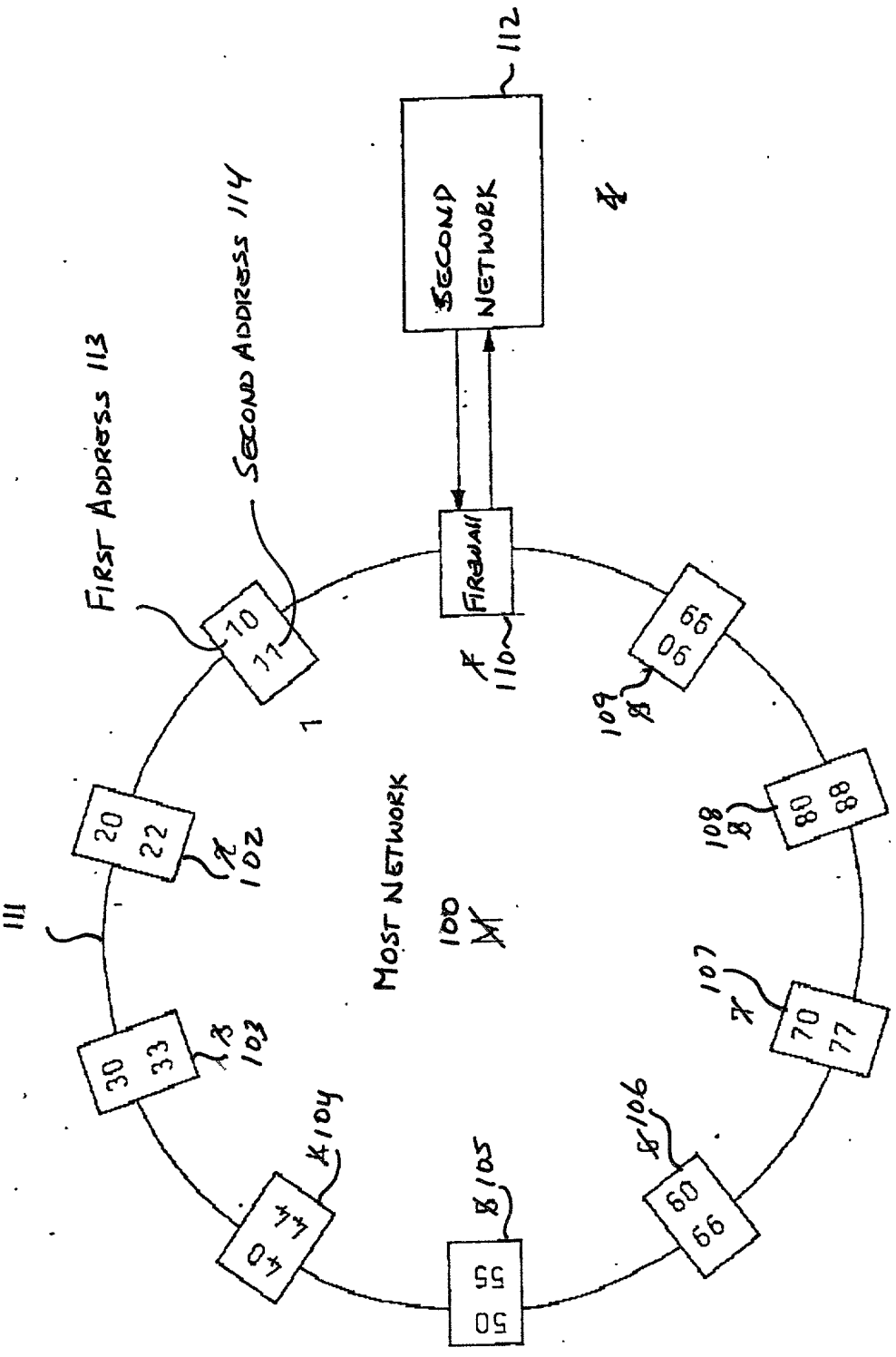

Fig. 1